

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL

BAKING
POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

ARRIVED.

Wednesday, November 16.
Ger. ship Herzogin Sophia Charlotte,
Wernecke, 120 days from Leith at 8:30
a. m.
S. S. Doric, Smith, from San Fran-
cisco at 7:45 a. m.
S. S. Moana, Gibb, from Sydney
Brisbane, Suva and Fanning Island,
2:30 p. m.
S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, from San
Francisco at 10 a. m.
Stmr. Kalulani, Bennett, from Mo-
kai ports, 4 p. m.

Thursday Nov. 17.

Schr. C. L. Woodbury, Harris, from
Hilo, 9:30 a. m.

DEPARTED.

Stmr. Nihau, Thompson, for Kauai
ports, 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per stmr. Nihau, November 16, from
Kauai ports—Mr. Moore, Miss M. D.
Jones, Miss A. Kanoho, Mrs. Wong, Mr.
Weber, wife and daughter, Mr. McLane,
A. D. Willard, K. J. Isenberg, Miss
Haas, Miss Wong, Mrs. C. K. Haas, B.
Fernandez, E. Manakona and 53 deck.
Per S. S. Moana, November 16, from
the Colonies—J. T. Arundel, L. Tullio.

THE PURITAN
SABBATH

Editor Advertiser:—When any popu-
lar subject comes to the front it is
well to obtain an expression of the
views of the various classes of which
society is made up on it. The Sab-
bath day is no more the property of
the clergy than of any other strata of
society and they are not the sole de-
fenders of its maintenance. A great
deal depends on training and educa-
tion as to the manner in which it
should be kept and much of the pleas-
ure, or lack of it, which an individual
may enjoy by observing the Sabbath
depends on his early training.

I heard it said by a popular orator
that there were two principles which
were inherent in the Teutonic race
which would tend towards their domi-
nation of the globe. One was their
maintenance of the Sabbath and the
other was their determination to pre-
serve the purity of their homes.

I remember many years ago hearing
a short talk from the Rev. Mr. Mc-
Kenzie of San Francisco which was
impressed on the tablets of my memory
and which is pertinent to the subject.
He had been visiting the Islands and
at Wailuku he asked him if he would
preach for us. He said he was not on
a preaching tour but would gladly have
a chat with the people of Wailuku.
He said that from the time he left his
native village in Scotland until his
visit here he had seen no land where
the Sabbath was kept as it was there
and here. In speaking of the Sabbath
he observed that it was a greater af-
fair than many thought, in that it con-
stituted the seventh of any man's life
or of all time. It appeared that it was
a natural law that it should be kept
and that fact could be demonstrated
in the three kingdoms of nature. Be-
ing agricultural men, said he, it is un-
necessary to tell you that it is im-
perative to let your lands lie idle every
seventh year as you know that from
actual experience as well as from the
traditions handed down to you from
your ancestors. To give an incident
proving that it is necessary that the
products of the mineral kingdom should
have a rest, he told of an experience of
one of the great R. R. Companies which
was much troubled with the breaking
of car axles. The Company believed it
had been defrauded by the contractors
who had furnished the material and em-
ployed experts to determine the cause
of such frequent accidents. After mak-
ing diligent inquiries the experts dem-
onstrated that the cause for those
accidents was from the continuous use
of the cars and that the metal furnis-
hed was of good character. By sus-
pending a bar of pure Swedish iron and
having an automatic hammer tap on it
continually it was found that such con-
tinuous tapping changed the character
of the iron from its original tough,
stringy fibre to a granulated consistency
which was much similar to that it
had in its original ore and it thus be-
came exceedingly fragile. They, the
experts, advised that the cars be given
a rest of a day in seven, which would
have the effect of causing the metal to
resume its fibrous, tough nature
which it had acquired in the process of
converting the ore into metal.

In the animal kingdom he told of an
incident where the natural rest of a
day in seven had the effect of enabling
animals to live out their natural work
life. It was related that on one occa-
sion the great street car trust of
Philadelphia had skipped its annual
dividend and as many widows and
orphans were dependent on these for a
livelihood an inquiry was made into
the reason for such failure to pay. It
was shown that much money had been
used to buy horses and that the re-
ceipts had gone that way. On inquiry
into the work life of street car horses
which worked continually it was found
that their life work did not begin to
compare with that of the horse of
farmers who gets their sleep, the regu-
lar rest and rest. Thereafter the street
car horses of Philadelphia were given
a day in seven as a day of re-

creation, although that day was not
the Sabbath to the inconvenience of the
population. A farmer who will culti-
vate his land continuously, and use
every complement known to science,
will assuredly fail if he does not obey
the law of nature which requires it to
rest and receive the benefit of the sun
and air.

In comparing the nations of the
globe, those which maintain the Sab-
bath and those which do not, it is ap-
parent that the former are the most
advanced in every line of thought. If
for instance we look at China, a nation
which was great in the days when
Babylon was at its zenith, a nation
whose people work three hundred and
sixty six days in leap year, and we note
a people whose land is the Garden of
Eden in every natural respect and yet
whose inhabitants are farther behind
in science, political economy, and prac-
tical education than those of any land
where the Sabbath is kept.

Individually the keeping of the Sab-
bath holy (wholly) affords an opportu-
nity to rest from the ordinary labor
and cares of life and to clean up and
hold up one's head and affiliate with
one's neighbor and gather from him
experiences which may prove valuable.
There is an element in society which
does not know what is for their own
benefit and these should be compelled
to keep the Sabbath. We compel all
children to attend school, notwithstanding
some parents fail to see the utility
of such instruction and would rather
have them employed earning money,
for the reason that they will be citizens
eventually and educated citizens are
better than uneducated ones.

During the ages prior to the discovery
of letters men had learned from experi-
ence much that was valuable and when
record began to be made of these
things the spread of this accumulated
wisdom was rapid. Some of it we find
in the Bible and more of it in the writ-
ings of historians of other countries
than those of the vicinity of Judea.
In the Bible however we find some
salutary laws which have proven so
valuable that they are embodied in the
constitutions of all civilized countries,
one of which is "thou shalt keep the
Sabbath day holy". To construe this
law and endeavor to discover the in-
tent of the law-maker has afforded
bases for arguments during time im-
memorial. It is no wonder therefore
that there are such diverse opinions as
to the manner in which the Sabbath
should be kept, although it is admitted
by the intelligent of all nations that
the observance of it is beneficial to the
race. Napoleon, in his greatness, would
set aside every tenth day as a day of
rest, but it would not work for the
reason that experience had taught men
that the seventh day was for some
occult reason the proper part of a man's
life to devote to rest.

It is admitted that the teachings in-
culcated during infancy go far to bias
men's thoughts in any line, witness
the "blue laws" enacted in almost every
country. When travel has added to
men's experience they look on such
laws with horror and can not under-
stand why they were enacted by fore-
fathers whose wisdom they otherwise
respected. It is essential for the welfare
of mankind that the Sabbath should
be kept but it does not follow that men
should be dictated to as to how it
should be kept, other than refraining
from the customary labor. While each
individual can keep it as he pleases he
is as much entitled to do so without
being disturbed by others as he de-
mands in his daily avocations. One
great reason for the law is that it is
one of the bulwarks the laborer has
against the master who otherwise
would, in his cupidity, compel contin-
uous labor. Therefore the law can be
called the poor man's friend, and should
be championed by him.

JAS. W. GILVIN.

The latest London anecdote concern-
ing William Waldorf Astor dates from
a certain dinner-party given by the
eccentric expatriate at which Joseph
Chamberlain and his wife were guests.
The two started in ample time, but,
owing to a street blockade, were de-
layed, and arrived one minute late.
Ushered into the reception-room, they
found it vacant. The guests had been
seated promptly on the stroke of the
hour. Mr. Chamberlain wasn't worried.
"Tell Mr. Astor to come and con-
duct Mrs. Chamberlain to the table,"
he said in his blundering tone to the but-
ler. "Yes, sir," said the servant,
with one glance at the awe-inspiring
monarch. He must have delivered the
message for Mr. Astor came.

HAPPILY SURPRISED.

Many sufferers from rheumatism
have been surprised and delighted at
the prompt relief obtained by apply-
ing Chamberlain's Pain Balm. A per-
manent cure may be effected by con-
tinuing the use of this Balm for a
short time. For sale by all Dealers and
Druggists. Beware of cheap imitations.
L. J. Agents for Hawaii.

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY
FOR MONTH OF OCTOBER

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD FOR
MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1904, at
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, U. S. DE-
PARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU.

Approximate percentages of district
rainfall as compared with normals:
Hawaii—Hilo, 35 per cent; Hama-
kua, 22 per cent; Kohala, 42.5 per cent; Ko-
na, 104.5 per cent; Kau, 81.7 per cent.
Maui—Paia, 100 per cent; Wailuku,
105 per cent.

Kauai, 57.2 per cent.
Oahu—Honolulu district, 74.3 per cent;
Koolau, 52 per cent.
The greatest monthly rainfall was
14.65 inches at Nahiku, Maui.
The greatest 24-hour rainfall was 2.63
inches on the 26th, at Nahiku, Maui.

TEMPERATURE TABLE.

Hawaii—	Elev.	Mn.	Mn.	Mn.	Mn.	H.	L.
Olaa Mill...	210	83	61	72	87	59	51
Vol. House...	4000	73	53	63	79	51	51
Kohala...	521	80	66	73	82	66	66
Niuli...	200	83	72	78	86	69	69
Ookala...	400	88	...	...	...	...	...
Pepeekeo...	100	81	70	76	84	69	69
Oahu—							
U. S. Weather Bureau...	121	82	72	77	84	68	68
U. S. Mag. St. 50...	87	69	78	89	85	69	69
U. S. Ex. St. 350...	85	72	78	89	69	69	69
Punahou...	47	82	72	77	85	66	66
Kahuku...	25	84	74	79	86	72	72
Kauai—							
Kilauea...	342	82	69	75	86	64	64
Lihue...	240	85	69	77	88	61	61
Koloa...	80	69	75	83	63	63	63
Maui—							
Wailuku...	250	85	69	77	88	63	63
Kipahulu...	308	82	70	76	84	67	67
Kailua...	285	83	67	75	91	62	62
Nahiku...	1600	78	66	72	88	61	61
Wailuku...	900	79	61	70	83	57	57
Lanai—							
Keomuku...	81	67	74	86	62	62	62
Dw. pt. Rl. hm.							
U. S. Weather Bureau...	66	69	...	...	...	...	...
U. S. Magnetic Sta...	66	71	...	...	...	...	...

Hawaii—Kohala reports earthquake
shocks on the 14th and 23rd; Punoe
reports earthquake shock on the 14th.
Oahu—U. S. Weather Bureau reports
earthquake shock on the 14th; U. S.
Magnetic Station reports lunar rain-
bow on the 25th; U. S. Experiment
Station reports earthquake shock on
the 14th; Punahou reports earthquake
shock on the 14th; Wailuku and Ahu-
manu report earthquake shock on the
14th.

Maui—Kipahulu reports lightning on
the 1st and 2d and two slight earth-
quake shocks on the 14th.
Kahoolawe (N. W. Coast) reports a
dust storm on the 29th.

RAINFALL FOR OCTOBER, 1904.

Stations—	HAWAII.	Hilo.	Elev.	Inches
Papaikou...	5.20
Wailuku...	3.95
Kaunapali...	10.50
Pepeekeo...	10.79
Punahou...	10.50
Laupahoehoe...	5.00
Ookala...	4.00
Punoe...	8.5
Hama-kua...	1.22
Kukui...	3.00
Panaloa...	1.10

PINEAPPLE SCALE INSECT
AND THE REMEDIES FOR IT

The following bulletin by D. L. Van
Dine has been issued from the Hawaii
Agricultural Experiment Station:

This pest of the pineapple is a scale-
insect which, because of its special fond-
ness for this plant, has received the com-
mon name of the "Pineapple Scale". The
insect was first described by Kerner in
1778, and besides attacking the pine-
apple, is widely distributed on various
plants in greenhouses. It has been re-
ported from the countries of northern
Europe; from Massachusetts, Washing-
ton, D. C., Ohio, California, and Florida
in the United States; and from
Mexico, Jamaica, Cape Colony, and
Natal. Prof. V. L. Kellogg of Stanford
University to whom the writer is in-
debted for the determination of the in-
sect, says: "Probably bromeliads (pine-
apple scale) will be found in time
wherever the pineapple is grown." Other
food plants are ivy, canna, hibiscus,
acacia, olea (olive), billbergia, and cer-
tain varieties of greenhouse palms. The
writer took the first specimens of this
scale from a pineapple plantation at
Wailuku, Oahu, on October 26, 1903,
and since then has observed the pest in
every plantation visited on this island
and the island of Hawaii. Although
occurring generally throughout the Is-
lands, Mrs. M. E. Fernald does not re-
cord it from Hawaii in her catalogue
of Coccids, nor is it found in Mr. Kirk-
aldy's recent work on Hemiptera in
Fauna Hawaiiensis. Mr. P. H. Rehn
says regarding the presence of the in-
sect in Florida: "It has been found re-
peatedly on plants imported from Ha-
waii, and has been disseminated to many
parts of Florida." Dr. L. Rehn of Ham-
burg, Germany, also records the pest as
common in these islands, having col-
lected specimens himself at the Government
Nursery on Feb. 28, 1902.

Prof. F. V. Thurnwald, in English
authority on economic entomology, says:
"Pineapple scale is frequently damaged by
a scale insect, which now and then
causes the fruit to rot." This scale is
the Pineapple Scale (Coccus bromeli-
dae, Kerner). The scale is thin, oval-
shaped and orange when the females are
young or orange. The most dangerous
stage occurs when the scale is in the
adult stage and becomes almost com-
pletely black. It chiefly attacks the leaves

but now and then the fruit. It should
be destroyed as soon as the fruit is cut."

Dr. Rehn in describing the fruit of this
scale states that it attaches itself to the
plant on the base of the leaf, spreading
from there to the stem and eventually
covering the entire plant, which it kills.
On the fruit it attacks principally the
green, unripe portion. A symptom of an
attack is the red colored spots on the
leaves. Dr. Rehn says further that milk
of lime was used as an insecticide for
this pest in Berlin and Russia.
These small, scale-like insects are very
conspicuous, because of their color, and
not easily mistaken for other forms.
The scale and not the insect itself is
the object commonly seen. The insect
which serves as a shield. In the case
of this insect the scale or protective
armor is made up partly of a waxy se-
cretion of the insect and partly of molted
skins. The insect itself in the adult
stage is quite well buried beneath the
epidermis of the plant and hence the
necessity of combating the pest in its
early stages.

The pineapple scale can be controlled
by spraying where it occurs in the field.
The cheaper and easier method is by
proper preventive measures to keep
the pest from gaining a foothold in the
plantation. These measures are to burn
all leaves where the pest is at all evident
after harvesting the crop, to dip young
plants in an insecticide before planting
and to produce the maximum vigor and
health of the plants by thorough culti-
vation and fertilization. In the question
of the control of the insect pests and
diseases of plants, no one point is more
important than vigorous and clean culti-
vation and the proper supply of plant
food and moisture. It is an accepted
fact in applied entomology that a healthy
growing plant is capable of offering
resistance to the attack of an insect pest.

Dr. L. O. Howard, entomologist of
the U. S. Department of Agriculture,
mentions a Hymenopterous parasite,
Aphidius bromeliarum, which is bred
from the pineapple scale at Washington.
The remedies advised by Mr. Rehn
in his Bulletin on Pineapple Growing
have been verified in experiments at
this Station and on our recommendation
have been tried and approved by suc-
cessful managers of two pineapple
plantations.

REMEDIES.

Kerosene emulsion.
Whale-oil soap (or any hard soap
shaved fine) 1 1/2 pound
Water 1 gallon
Kerosene (kerosol) 2 gallons

Dissolve the soap in the water while
it is boiling over a fire. When the soap
is well dissolved, remove the solution to
a safe distance from the fire and add it
to the kerosol. China the mixture,
using a strong force pump, for a few
minutes until it has a creamy consis-
tency. If the emulsion is well made
the oil will not rise to the surface on
standing. This is the stock solution and
will keep for several weeks. When
wanted for use dilute one part of the
stock solution with ten parts of water.
Dip the plants in the emulsion before
setting out in the field or apply as a
spray to infested plants in the field.
When applied as a spray in the field do
not treat the plants when the fruit-bud
is forming—do the spraying either be-
fore the fruit-bud starts to grow or after
it is partly grown. Use only enough
of the mixture to wet thoroughly the
scales. If too much is used it will collect
at the base of the leaves or run down
about the crown and it is apt to injure
the plant.

Resin wash:
Resin pounds .5
Caustic soda (crude 78 per cent.) .5
Fish oil (whale oil soap) pounds .1
Water gallons .20

Full directions for the preparation of
resin wash are given in Bulletin 3 of
the Hawaii Experiment Station.

In using the resin wash follow the
directions given for the kerosene emul-
sion.

The emulsion, being a more permanent
mixture, more easily prepared and equal-
ly as efficient, recommends its use in
place of the resin wash; however, the
use of either mixture is a point for the
planter to determine to his own satisfac-
tion.
The question of ingredients and
proper spraying apparatus is a very im-
portant one. Failure in the majority
of cases due to poor material or in-
sufficient apparatus. A cheap pump,
which soon becomes useless, is always
more expensive than a well-made outfit
at whatever cost. For field spraying
where the ground is rocky and uneven,
a compressed-air knapsack sprayer will
be found suitable while on level land,
which will permit a wagon passing
through the rows, a barrel outfit will be
found the more desirable. There are
points which only a knowledge of local
conditions will permit definite advice
being given. Further information will
be gladly given. Address Mr. Jared G.
Smith, Director, Hawaii Experiment
Station, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Honolulu, August 11, 1904.

JAPANESE OFFICERS
FROM UNITED STATES

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—W. M.

Yamanaka, a graduate of the Military
School of Japan and an officer in the
Japanese army, has arrived in the city
from Fort Collins, Col., where he has
been attending the Agricultural Col-
lege.

One cable word, "Hoshukaere," is
taking Yamanaka and thousands of
his countrymen across 6000 miles of
water, and sending them to the front
to face Russian bullets and bayonets.
Yamanaka speaks good English. He
says:
"The war between Russia and Japan
is not, as most Americans be-
lieve, over a province in China, but is
the result of encroachment by Russia
100 years ago. At that time a Russian
fleet anchored in Japanese waters and
demanded that Sakhalen Island, which
is almost as large as Japan itself, be
ceded to Russia.

"We had no navy nor weapons of
modern warfare and were never able
to refuse Russia's demand. This island
is rich in resources, gold and silver,
agriculture and fishing. We have been
taught in our schools of the robbery
of this island and that we must some
day retake it. Japan feels that she is
strong enough to retake Sakhalen and
will not cease fighting until it is again
Japanese territory. After the war is
over I expect to return to America
and to the Agricultural College to

TWO KINDS OF
CHILDREN

Children that grow too fast
and those that seem hardly
to grow at all, both need
Scott's Emulsion.

It gives that rich vital
nourishment which is the
secret of all healthy growth.
It rounds out the long limbs,
and helps children to grow
without using up all their
strength in growing.

Mothers ought to know
more about the wonderful
help which Scott's Emulsion
would give their children.

There is no secret about
Scott's Emulsion. Nothing
is covered up by obscure
references to "active prin-
ciples" or "alkaloids."

Scott's Emulsion is simply
an emulsion of the best Nor-
wegian cod liver oil combined
with the hypophosphites and
glycerin.

We'll send you a sample free upon request.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 108 East Street, New York.

finish the course which I have begun.

"If I had not left for my country in
twenty-four hours after the cable-
gram was received my father would
have been imprisoned in disgrace un-
til I reported for duty. I will have
to learn war methods again, for since
graduating and since the Chinese
war Japan has changed her guns and
tactics throughout."

He concluded by reading a letter re-
ceived from a friend who is with the
army in front of Port Arthur, stating
that the number killed and wounded
has been even greater than reported
by the American newspapers and that
30,000 Japanese and 50,000 Russians
were lost in ten days' fighting. The
Russians in Port Arthur are substi-
tuting on donkey meat, but must soon
surrender.

Yamanaka's father is an aged man,
but should the needs of his country
demand it, he, too, will join the army
fighting their country's enemy. The
cablegram did not come direct from
the Japanese government, but was
sent first to the father, who sent it
to his son. Yamanaka served with his
regiment during the Chinese-Japanese
war. He sails today with 150 of his
countrymen.—Chronicle, Nov. 10.

THE PACIFIC MAIL
LOSES ITS APPEAL

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Chief Jus-
tice Fuller of the United States Su-
preme Court today announced that the
court has refused a writ of certiorari
in the case of the Pacific Mail Steam-
ship Company vs. Sarah Guyon. The
case involved the question of damages
on account of the wreck of the passen-
ger steamship City of Rio de Janeiro,
which sank off the Golden Gate at San
Francisco in 1901, carrying 120 persons,
including Consul General Wildman.

The case was a test one, and it was
charged that although twenty minutes'
time elapsed after the signal to lower
the boats before the catastrophe oc-
curred, only one boat was floated. This,
the steamship company claimed, was
due to the fact that many members of
the crew were Chinese and could not
understand the orders given them, but
the court refused to limit liability on
this account.

The purpose of the petition for a
writ of certiorari was to bring the case
to the Supreme Court for review, and
the denial has the effect of making final
the decision of the Circuit Court of Ap-
peals for the Ninth Circuit, which was
favorable to the passengers.

A CITIZEN'S STORY

Told by a Honolulu Citizen for
the Benefit of Honolulu
People.

The greatest importance attached to
the following is that it concerns a Ho-
nolulu citizen. It would lose three-
quarters of its interest if it involved
some resident of Kalamazoo, Mich., or
Woonsocket, R. I. Like all the testi-
mony which has appeared here, and
like all which will follow about the
Old Quaker remedy, Doan's Backache
Kidney Pills, it comes from residents,
fellow citizens and neighbors. No
other remedy can show such a record
of home cures. Read this case:

Mrs. Emma Vieira, of King street,
this city, says: "For three or four
years I had the misfortune to be af-
flicted with an aching back. The pain
and discomfort this entailed on me can
be better imagined than described. I
have two children, and it was of course
difficult for me to attend to them
while oppressed with suffering. The
way in which I found relief eventually
was by using Doan's Backache Kid-
ney Pills, procured at the Hollister
Drug Co.'s store. They did me a large
amount of good, as I now testify. I
should certainly recommend those who
have backache or any other form of
kidney trouble to try Doan's Backache
Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are
for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents
per box (six boxes \$2.50). Mailed on
receipt of price by the Hollister Drug
Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents
for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name Doan's, and take
no other.

SPARKLING
Heptol Split!

The most ideal LIVER,
STOMACH and BOWEL RE-
GULATOR and TONIC BEV-
ERAGE.

Effervescent, Palatable and
guaranteed harmless. It will im-
mediately relieve and cure Bil-
iousness, Constipation, Indiges-
tion and Headache from any
cause, overindulgence in eating,
drinking or smoking.

A HEPTOL SPLIT

Occasionally before breakfast or
other meals insures good health.

Direction: Contents of one
bottle for Adults; drink while ef-
fervescing.

TRY IT

Price 15 cts. See our window
display.

Hollister Drug Co
AGENTS
FORT STREET.